

EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE ENGINEER

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF NORTH DAKOTA

1937-1938



E. J. THOMAS
State Engineer

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The Honorable John Moses, Governor of North Dakota.

Sir:

In compliance with the provisions of State statutes, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Eighteenth Biennial Report of the State Engineer.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. THOMAS, State Engineer.

Bismarck, North Dakota, January 15, 1939.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to acquaint the governor, legislators, and interested citizens with the activities of the State Engineer's office. The duties of this office are prescribed by law as follows:

"Custodian of Government plats; examine State lands for presence of coal; general supervision of the waters of the state and the supervision of the measurement and appropriation thereof. Also, to make hydrographic surveys and investigations of stream basins; adjudicating water rights, and making surveys of state lands.

"The State Engineer represents the state on matters pertaining to interstate and international water problems, he encourages and gives assistance in the matter of construction of dams and other control devices by individuals, Federal Agencies and communities, such assistance including the furnishing of information and data concerning stream flow. The State Engineer prepares reports to the Governor with recommendations for Legislation, formulates rules and regulations for carrying into effect the duties of the office.

"The State Engineer acts as Water Conservation Commissioner, under the 1935 Water Conservation District Law, Secretary of the Missouri River Commission and has control of lands within ordinary high water level on meandered bodies of water."

The State Engineer is also required to pass on the feasibility of irrigation works proposed by a contemplated irrigation district. It is his duty to examine the area, maps, and plans of proposed structures. If after such examination he deems the lands suitable and plans adequate, he issues a certificate of feasibility to a board of county commissioners. These commissioners then permit the completion of the organization.

During the legislative session of 1937, these duties were enlarged by the State Water Conservation Law. A portion of this law reads as follows:

"In all matters pertaining to water resources, water supply, and construction of reclamation projects, and in all other matters relating to the duties of the state engineer as now provided by law, the state engineer shall be the chief technical adviser of the commission. The state engineer shall exercise such powers and perform such duties, in addition to his regular duties as state engineer, as the commission shall direct or prescribe, and he shall receive and be paid such additional salary for such additional services as may be fair and reasonable to be fixed by the commission."

In addition to the duties prescribed by law, the State Engineer is a member of various committees dealing with the construction of facilities for the utilization of the surface and ground waters in the State. Of particular importance is his co-operation with the National Resources Committee, National Rivers and Harbors Congress, National Reclamation Association, and other national and state agencies.

The various activities participated in during the past two years will be discussed in the order of their listing above.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

---by---

E. J. Thomas, State Engineer

CUSTODIAN OF GOVERNMENT PLATS

This particular activity does not require a great deal of time on the part of the State Engineer. The original government plats, consisting of the township maps prepared by the original surveyors, are on file in the large vault in the Highway Department. In addition to these other maps, graphs and the original field notes are on file in the State Engineer's office. All are available for inspection by interested persons. The State Engineer's responsibility is to see that records are not permanently removed from the files, and that they are kept in proper order. Prints of these plats and field notes can be obtained at cost from the State Engineer's office.

EXAMINATION OF STATE LANDS FOR PRESENCE OF COAL

The locations of lignite coal in North Dakota have been quite thoroughly investigated by the United States Geological Survey, State Geological Survey and School of Mines, University of North Dakota. The State Engineer's duties, therefore, have been to co-operate with these agencies. Persons directly interested in the amount of coal and location thereof can get specific information from the School of Mines at the University in Grand Forks.

GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE WATERS OF THE STATE AND THE SUPERVISION OF THE MEASUREMENT AND APPROPRIATION THEREOF

This activity of the State Engineer has required more time than any other function. During the past two years greater emphasis has been placed on the utilization of the surface waters of the State than ever before.

Plate I shows the existing and desirable stream gaging stations for the State. This map also shows the various governmental agencies which are co-operating with the State Engineer's office in securing reliable data on stream flow.

The value of these data is usually under-estimated by the general public. An illustration to show the application of the data derived from these stream gaging stations is, therefore, deemed desirable.

A reservoir for regulating the flow in the Sheyenne River was proposed in the Red River Development Plan prepared by the U. S. Army Engineers. In determining the size of this proposed reservoir, they

used figures obtained on the run-off in the Red River Basin at Grand Forks. On this basis they proposed a reservoir of a capacity of 170,000 acre feet. Various other engineers contend that this capacity is greater than the tributary dramage basin warrants. The estimated cost of this project is \$1,700,000. In this particular case it is desired to have a reservoir as large as the area will support; however, it is also apparent that the construction of a dam to provide storage in excess of the usable capacity is a wastage of public funds. If adequate stream flow data were available in this case, the determination of the proper size of this reservoir would be a simple matter, and if the present proposed reservoir capacity is greater than warranted, as contended by some engineers, it would result in the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In May, 1937, a report, "Surface Waters in North Dakota," was published by the North Dakota State Planning Board, which includes all data available on the stream flow for streams in North Dakota to October 1, 1935. The State Engineer co-operated in the preparation of this report which has been made available to all interested State and Federal Agencies and also interested individuals.

The State Engineer's office has recently been notified of the allocation of \$6,000 in PWA funds for the improvement of stream gaging stations under the supervision of the United States Geological Survey. This will be used in changing some of the present staff gaging stations to automatic recording stations which are more desirable, and provide a continuous record.

At the present time the assembling and compilation of run-off data for North Dakota is under supervision of the United States Geological Survey in co-operation with the State Engineer's office. This agency has three district offices which look after the work in this State. These are at St. Paul, Minnesota; Rolla, Missouri, and Helena, Montana.

Data on stream flow are compiled by climatic years which begin on Oct. 1st. The data compiled for North Dakota for the years 1936 and 1937 are shown in Tables 1 to 26.

NORTH DAKOTA HALS TED STREAM GAGING STATIONS BASIN BASIN VER RED. VER BASIN 큔 \bigcirc 00 \oplus 0 LAIRE TO ASIN. OWER GECLOGICAL AND GIOLOGICAL SURVEY-SHOWN THUS...... GECLOGICAL SURVEY, STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE-SHOWN DEPLOGICAL SURVEY, FEDERAL DEPT. OF STATE-SHOWN T 57 JAME SHEYENNE SURVEY, WAR DEPARTMENT SHOWN Ś 田田 ВА VESTFORE S - N EXISTING AND PROPOSED 蛮 MISSOURI BASIN PROPOSED STATIONS OFERATED DY EXISTING STATIONS OPERATED BY EXISTING STATIONS OPERATED BY EXISTING STATIONS OPERATED BY œ, HAVER STATION ST URIS EXISTING 0 ഗ RIVER SIN

		Run-off	Acre Feet	0	-	>0	•	> <	9	202	301	> 6	>	><	Α	fs.		
DAK.		d Feet	Mean	Name of the Park		Contract of State of		*****	:	*** ***	G.	-		1		charge 20 C	Cfs	***************************************
N 'TNDOKE	1936-1937	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum	resident way	men, less had by	representative from				-	0		The state of the state of	to the second second		Maximum Stage 3 15 May 1, Discharge 20 Cfs	ischarge 0	
n at fair		Dischar	Maximum Minimum	enade ote	and the second	4		and seem name		₩.	000	worshill a few	4 4 4 4	many code in		Stage 3 15	Stage 0 D	
SIOUX RIVE			Month	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Maximum	Minimum	
1 MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF BOIS DES SIOUX RIVER AT FAIRMOUNT, N. DAK.	1935-1936	Discharge in Second Feet Run-off	Maximum Minimum Mean Acre Feet	Ι.			NO FLOW FROM LAKE TRAVERSE		DURING THIS YEAR MAXIMUM		FLOW OBSERVED WAS 16 SECOND		PEET ON APRIL 12			Maximum Stage Discharge Cfs	Minimum Stage Discharge Cfs	Drainage Area 1,460 St. Miles.
TABLE No. 1			Month	October	November	December	January	February	March	Anvil	May.	Ture	July.	Angust	September	Maximum	Minimum	Drainage

		Run-off	Acre Feet	0	-	092	270	£3	1,650	26,450	15,540	10,910	6,610	3,430	8,290	Discharge 1,390 Cfs.	
		1 Freet	Mean	0	0	e4 -4	7 .	10	26.8	4.15	253	23	107	2.50	130	į ·	o CIS.
DAK.	1936-1937	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum	Improved	44.14	0	0	0	0	63	100	9	51	30	510	7, Apr. 12,	41, Discharge
'ARGO, N. 1		Dischar	Maximum Minimum		4.15	1.4	54	12	6	1.300	836	299	212	117	222	Stage,	stage, 1
MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF RED RIVER AT FARGO, N. DAK			Month	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Maximum	Minimum
ARGE OF RE		Run-off	Acre Feet	300	114	100	i iii	100	020	25.4.70	0000	1.0	00	00	00	0 Cfs.	e 00 Cfs
HEY DISON		d Feet	Mean	4.9) (C)	2 20	1610	200	1			? =	0,0	April 14 Discharge 1,050 Cfs.	3 Discharge
NOM	1935-1936	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum	0.2	-) (-	- 6	9 00	, , , ,	12 3 4		-	90	0.0	April 14 Di	September 23
e		Discha	Maximum Minimum	110			90		5 L		200	200				Stage 9.90	7.94 4.95
TABLE No. 2	And a second data of the Control of	***************************************	Month	Oatobor	;	TAO VOILIDEI	December	Julium y	February	March	ADEN	May	Total	A	Contembor	Maximum Stage	Minimum Stage

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		1935-1936		WARRANCE			1936-1937	,	
,	Discha	Discharge in Second Feet	nd Feet	Run-off		Discha	Discharge in Second Feet	nd Feet	Run-off
Month	Maximum	Maximum Minimum	Mean	in Acre Feet	Month	Maximum	Maximum Minimum	Mean	Acre Feet
October				The state of the s	October November	36	5.4 17	10.5 22.6	646 942
December		RECORD	NO RECORD OCT TO MAR 15	LAR. 15	December January	f = 1	NO H	NO RECORD	
February					February				
March	1,860	39	479	16,140	March				000
April	7,580	800	2.899	172,500	April		160	1,136 200	000,000
May.	1,460	437	803	49,350	May	1,920	900	20.	04,40
June		0.4	104	11,550	June		385	21.6	047.00
July	153	16	50	3,590	July				
August	15	90 10	200	533	August		NO	NO RECORD	
September	323	9,9	11.8	702	September	::			
Maximum	Maximum Stage 16.33, Apr. 15. Discharge 7,670 Cfs.	Apr. 16.	Discharge	7,670 Cfs.	Maxim	Maximum Stage 9.39, Apr. 15	9, Apr. 15	Discharge 2,660 Cfs	1,660 Cfs.
Minimum Stag	e Au	s. 26 Discha	rge 5.8 Cfs		nminim	Minimum Stage 130 observed	onserved.	Liscitet Se u	5

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MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF RED RIVER AT GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.	
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				The state of the s	***************************************		1000 1000		
		1935-1936					1007-0007		
	Discha	Discharge in Second Feet	and Feet	Run-off		Discha	Discharge in Second Feet	nd Freet	Run-off
		1		=	;			7 4 4 5	111 V Onto 4
Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Acre Feet	Month	Maximum Minimum	Minimum	METH	7 c c c c c
October	122	38	103	6,340	Oetober	13	10	- 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12	744
November	100	7.4	83	4.950	November	91	12	30.0	1,810
December	80	9-1	9 02	4,340	December	225	9	7.7	1,030 1,030
January	99	90	9 80	3,600	January	36	2 2	188	1,160
February	62	20	rc.	3,130	February	-	4.0	6.2	169
March	7.6	52	63.7	3.020	March	121	4.0	42.1	2,590
April	14.500	23.5	4.829	287.300	April	ecó	156	1,485	88,360
May	2.960	55.5	1.482	91,150	May	4,120	670	1,636	100,600
June	909		27.4	16,320	June	ı,	374	922	54,860
July	87	44	888	5,460	July		223	767	47,160
August		58	5 m	1.970	August	2.660	104	1,333	81,960
September	=	13	20.3	1,210	September		456	794	47,230
Maximum	Maximum Stage 25.00 Apr 18,	!	Discharge 14,500 Cfs	00 Cfs	Maximu	Maximum Stage 11.57,	7, May 4.	, May 4. Discharge 4	f,180 Cfs.
Minimum	Stage 1.16,	Sept. 29.	Discharge 15	12 Cfs	Minimu	n Stage 0.79	Discharg	re 2.4 Cis.	
Drainage	Drainage Area 25,500	Sq. Miles.							

MON'THLY DISCHARGE OF RED RIVER AT OSLO, MINN.

- Landers - Land		1935-1936					1936-1937		
	Discha	Discharge in Second Feet	d Feet	Run-off		Discha	Discharge in Second Feet	d Freet	Run-off
Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	in Acre Feet	Month	Maxlmum	Minimum	Mean	Acre Feet
October	- Tomasana				October November	18	10	138	849
December January	1 :	NO	NO RECORD		January February		NO	NO RECORD	
May.	7,60	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	5,111 1,634 286	304,100 100,400 17,040	March April May.	3,770 4,070 1,560	8 8 9 9 9 8 8 8 8	1.488 1,715 935	88,520 105,500 55,650
July August	16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16.	, , , , , ,	36 18.0 18.0 18.0	1,020 1,120	July August September		H ON	NO RECORD	
Maximum Minlmum Drainage	Stage 18 18 Stage 8	Maximum Stage 18 18 April 19. Discharge 14,500 Cfs. Minimum Stage September 18. Discharge 14 Cfs. Drainage Area	scharge 14,5 8, Discharg Illes.	00 Cfs, re 14 Cfs.	Maximu	m Stage 6,47 n Stage 3.07	May 4 Dis observed I	Maximum Stage 6,47 May 4 Discharge 4,070 Minimum Stage 3.07 observed Discharge 10	Cfs. Cfs.
TABLE No. 6		MONTHE	(VHOSIG X	MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF RED RIVER AT DRAYTON, N. DAK.	RIVER AT I	DRAYTON, 1	V. DAK.		
		1935-1936	***************************************				1936-1937		
	Dische	Discharge in Second Feet	d Feet	Run-off		Discha	Discharge in Second Feet	d Feet	Run-off
Month	Maximum	Minimum	Menn	in Acre Feet	Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Acre Feet
October					October November	17	15	13 8 16 1	846
December	. !	NO N	NO RECORD		January	1 .	Ž	מוחסימים סא	(I to 15 only)
February March	*	D T	50.5	006 EFE	March			1.729	102.900
April May Lune	1000 1000 1700	920 177	1,826 399	112,300 23,740	May. June	4,500 1,520	678	1,952	120,000
JulyAugust	1888 865 865	660 26	118 50 1 27.4	7,250 1,080 1,630	July August September	ı .	NO F	NO RECORD	
Maximum	Maximum Stage 24.26 April 20. Minimum Stage 1.75 September	, and	Discharge 16,600 Cfs). Discharge 14 Cfs	6,600 Cfs	Maximu	m Stage 10.2 n Stage 1.48	6 May 5. Di Discharge	Maximum Stage 10.26 May 5. Discharge 4,530 Cfs Minimum Stage 1.48. Discharge 7.7 Cfs	0 Cfs

	Run-off	Acre Feet	1,760	2,060	10	200	178,500	63,020	96,230 48,630	300			Run-off	Acre Feet		vocasilari ata		dayonta a	0.66,0	5,230	1,640	233	1	Ofs
	l Feet	Mean	286	33 43 43 43	- [7	en e	2,930 2,930 2,930	1,060	1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	Maximum Stage 15 98 May 7. Discharge 5,840 Cfs. Minimum Stage 3 42 February 19. Discharge 0 9 Cfs	KC.		Feet	Mean	ő	•=		01	117			9	2.0	Discharge 540 Cfs 0 Cfs
1936-1937	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum	23.5 19.6	170	6.0 (0	;	25 C	560 560	200 U	Maximum Stage 15.98 May 7. Disc Minimum Stage 3.42 February 19	BIE, N. DA	1936-1937	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum		the second	1 1 1		c	17	ಶ		*****	1 April 9. Disch Discharge 0 Cfs
	Dischar	Maximum	36.4	70.0	1 6	0.11	1,320	1,680	2,620	Stage 15 98 Stage 3.42	\BERCROM		Dischar	Maximum		E			5.10	310	7.00	20 20	,	Stage 8.7 Stage 0.
		Month	October	December	February	March	April	June	August	Maximum	e river at /			Month	October	November	January	February	March	May.	June	August	September	Maxinum Stage Minimum Stage
	Run-off	In Acre Freet	7.180	3.640	3,100	3,580	401,000	34,710	4.870		MOWINLY DISCHANGE OF WILD RICE RIVER AT ABERCROMBIE, N. DAK		Run-off	in Acre Feet	***************************************		I column column		4.940	801	5 3.	> ←	0	Cfs.
	d Feet	Mean	117) (D) (. io	85	6,740 2,600	, m,	73		CHARGE 0		1 Freet	Mean	0	0	-	c	80° 4°	130	** O	-	0	Discharge 415 Cfs Cfs. Miles.
1935-1936	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum	102	- to c	* 4 8 12	48	. C3	200	10. 10.	Maximum Stage 767.68 April 21. Dis Minimum Stage 743.87 September 30. Drainare Area 34.600 Sq. Miles.	FIILY DIS	1935-1936	Discharge in Second Freet	Minimum		and the first part of		: :	00	1,1	0 0		1 11	11
	Discha	Maximum	142	101	, ,	[~ 02	18,000	1,180	2 C 7	tage 767.68 tage 743.87 rea 34.600	TOIK		Dischai	Maximini		Address of the Control of the Contro	-		389 0	38.0	1.9	1		
		Month	October	December	January. February	March	April	June	August	Minimum Si Minimum Si Drainage A	TABLE No. 8	***************************************		Month	October	November	December	February	March	May	June	Angricat	September	Maximum Stage Minimum Stage (Drainage Area

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FARGO	***************************************
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MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF SHEYENNE HIVER AT WEST FARGO, N. DAK.	
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	Run-off	Acre Feet	607 736	5 tr	304	2.250	11,620	0 2 2 0	2.260	1,360	1,270	is Cfs. re 2.0 Cfs				Run-off	Acre Feet					:	21.0	250	. T.	£.	229		Ofs. 1 Ofs	
	d Feet	Mean	0 7 2 0 7 1	o ∝ ~t~	- IS	36.6	50	210	36.7	: 60 c	21.3	discharge 48 4. Discharg				d Feet	Mean	10 10 10		1		:	120		6	- 	t- os	***************************************	Discharge 46 Cfs. Discharge 01 Cfs	,
1936-1937	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum	# # C	3 C	0	7	ده نو	es i	. e1	9 t- ;	a) T	Maximum Stage 7.40 April 13. Discharge 485 Cfs. Minimum Stage 1.90 December 14. Discharge 2.0 Cfs.	; ;	N. DAKK.	1936-1937	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum	40.00				1	9.0	1		0 5	6. O	. 1	_	
	Dischai	Maxlmum	16	2 -	50	124	10 ·	191	27.0	<u>.</u>		Stage 7.40 Stage 1.90	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Truspono.		Dischar	Maximum			1	:	:	115	. E.3	(C)	°0;	21		Stage 3.57 April 15. Stage 2.03 observed	***************************************
		Month	October November	Tecention	February	March	April	May	July	August	september	Maximum Minimum		ALLY EME ALK EN			Month	October	November	December	January	repruary	Anril	May	June	July	August	Tell realinger	Maximum Stage Minimum Stage	***************************************
***************************************	Run-off	Acre Feet	1,630	007,1	2 00 2 07 2 07	3,260	18,360	12,300	5.0° 	(P)	\$15 P	Cfs. Cfs		HUNTIALL DISCRARGE OF GOOSE ALVER ALLEGOURD, N. DAIN.		Run-off	Acre Freet				: .	: c	8.970	298	165	36		0.75	60 Cfs.	***************************************
***************************************	d Feet	Menn	18.1	G #*	- 1 - 1	53.1	309.0	200.0	7 C	18-1 t-1	÷.*	Discharge 718 Cfs. Discharge 4 6 Cfs 7. Miles.		DISCRAM		d Feet	Mean	0	С	O	~ :	= -	151.0	171	. e3	9.0	e e	T * O	Discharge 1,060 Cfs. Cfs. Miles.	
1935-1936	Discharge in Second Feet	Minlmum	121	07			: اب	: c	10 9 56 9		F.G	9 74 April 21. Dis 2 13 August 9. Di Sq. M		MONTALL	1935-1936	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum) ()	0 00	9.0	0	1			***************************************
***************************************	Dischai	Maximum	23.0	- or	25		718	00 m (0 m (0 m	7.5	27		Maximum Stage 974 April 21. Dischal Minimum Stage 213 August 9. Dischi Drainage Area		0		Dischar	Maximum			1		10	2 C	36.0	e 61	1.8	1	***************************************	Maximum Stage 13.06 April 16. Minimum Stage 0 Discharge 0 Drainage Aren	
	- The state of the	Month	October	December	February	March	April	May.	lune	August	September	Maximum Stage Minimum Stage Drainage Area		TABLE NO. 10			Month	Cotober	November	December	Innuary	February	March	May	June	July	August	Sell tellines	Maximum Stage 1 Minimum Stage 0 Drainage Area	***************************************

TABLE No. 11	11	HILONI	LY DISCHA	MONTHLY DISCHANGE OF FOREST RIVER AT MINTO, N. DAM.	EST RIVER A	T MINTO.	N. DAIA.		
		1935-1936					1936-1937		
	Dische	Discharge in Second Feet	d Feet	Run-off		Discha	Discharge in Second Feet	d Feet	Run-off
Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	in Acre Feet	Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Act c Feet
October.			0	**************************************	October	1		0	den e en
November			_		November		11 - duw 1 - *	-	
December		:	0=	-	December			-	
Polymer's	1 2 2 2	2 2	-		Folyment y		:		
February.		* : : : :	-	the same of	March			. 0	
Anril	en un	0	107	6.350	Anril	72	0	14.2	847
May	· ***	90	17.9	1,100	May.	17	ro.	10.2	e e
Tune.		0.0	E 25	10.0	June.			27 U	20°5
July		0.0	-	200	, u1y	L		9 6	10
August	~	:	00	000	August	0.0	o i	10.0	- 0
september	n		0.0	0.0	ocircement.		1 6 1 111 4 8	icohough 12	- D & C
Maximum			Discharge 576 Cfs.	Cfs.	maximin.	2 STREET 4.U.S	Maximum Stage 4.03 April 15. Discincts 112 C.3 Minimum Stage		C. C. C.
Minimum Stage 0 Drainnes Avon	Stage U Di	Minimum Stage v Discharge v Cls. Drainnee Area	S. The		THE THE THE		Tion of the second)	
OF THE CHARGE	;		o vice it a p	MARKETY DECHARGE OF BARK PIVER AT CRAETON N. DAK.	o de anara	PARTON.			
		1025 1036					1936.1937		
		Tone Tann			***************************************				2000
	Discha	Discharge in Second Feet	d Freet	Run-off		Discha	Discharge in Second Feet	d Feet	run-orr
Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Acre Feet	Month	MaxImum	Minlmum	Mean	Acre Freet
October					October	* 12		0	# #14 = 1
November				rape or one	November	4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	0	The section of the se
December	1 -	2 2 2 2 2	a to mark to	4 4	December			-	and section in
January				20.01.10.10	January	414144	The state of the s		the short has
February		:		- quality - cd	repruary			> <	
March.				013.61	MET CH.	305	: c	000	5.370
At J. F. St.	041.1	o *	27.	072	Aspt 11		000	21.1	1.300
74.25.y.	0 00 0 10 0 10	T C	o ∈ vi ≈:	277	Tune		0	5	220
Inly	7.0	0.0	7		July	35	0.0	÷.	292
Angust	-		0		August		0,0		e1 t-
September	0	•	0	0		0	0	0	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Maximum	Maximum Stage 13 68 April 14.	April 14. D	Discharge 1,140 Cfs	40 Cfs	Maximu	n Stage 7.3.	Maximum Stage 7.34 April 13 Disci Minimum Stage of Discharge 0 Cfs.	Discharge 306 Cfs Cfs	6 Cfs.
Drainage ,	Area.	Drainnen Aren.	Iles.						
		***************************************			***************************************	**************************************			

TABLE No. 13	1.3	MONTHLY	DISCHAR	MONTHLY DISCHARKE OF FEMBINA KIVEK AT ABORE, N. DAN.	INA ICIVEICA	T NEORE,	N. DAM.		
		1035-1936					1936-1937		
	Discha	Discharge in Second Feet	d Feet	Run-off		Discha	Discharge in Second Feet	nd Freet	Run-off
Month	Maximum	Maximum Minimum	Mean	Acre Feet	Month	Maximum Minimum	Minimum	Mean	Acre Feet
Ortoher.	0 21	9.9	14.0	861	October	19	51 62	14.3	870
November	2 6	о ез	C 15	298	November	er.	51	, C~	-i-
Thereminer	6.0	1.0	€4 €4	135	December	œ œ	- T	ъэ. ГЭ	217
Tannal'y	10	10	90	35	January	16	0.0	90	34
Pehruary	27. O	00	1.0	0.0	February		4 10 404	0.0	0
March	0 0	0 0	C C	0.0	March			0 0	0
Anril	2 530	Ü	681	40,540	April	213	0.0	112.0	6,670
Mov	9	328.0	428	26,340	May.	181	- in	748	1,600
11100	i::	<u></u>	197	11,690	June	213	67	45 100 100	006'C
×[1]	5	55	0 7.0	3,500	July	21	20	143	878
Angust	E	16	202	1,270	August	10 83	9.0	12.5	767
September	5.8	91	100 PM	1,510	September	£.;;	0.1	, n	сл —
THE NEW YORK	n Stage 17 3	My winnin Stage 17 34 April 15. Discharge 2 530 Cfs	Discharge 2	530 Cfs	Maximur	n Stuge 5 60	April 11	Discharge 23	Cfs
Minimum £	Stage a Dis	Minimum Stage 6. Discharge 6 Cfs.	, bi		Minimun	Stage 0. L	discharge 0	Minimum Stage 0. Discharge 0 Cfs	
Diminge	William Strain	77.	***************************************		*				

November December Tannutry February Marie

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	Run-off	in Acre Feet	and the second		-			372	23 5	7		f.s			Run-off in	Acre Feet	UL. 19		10 908	6.3 *** [-*		वा
1	d Feet	Mean		. 0	0	>	• •	14.7	ن د	<i>3</i> > =	. 0	6 April 14. Discharge 125 Cfs Discharge 0 Cfs			l Feet	Mean A	STATION ESTABLISHED IN APRIL, 1937		0.2			3.1.8
1936-1937	Discharge in Second Feet	Minim				1 2 1		0 0	 c	- - c	. 0	April 14. Di ischarge 0 C	M, N. DAK.	1936-1937	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum	N BSTABLI		.	ci⊂		d-May 19. Discharge 0 Cfs
	Discha	Maximum	V 40 H	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			1 1	SHI	÷,		· c	Maximum Stage 2 6 April Minimum Stage 0. Dischn	r FOXHOL		Discha	Maximum	STATIO		0.1 201	÷- €		Maximum Stage 4.51 Minimum Stage 0 I
		Month	October	December	January	Moreh	April	May.	June	August	September	Maximum	SOURIS RIVER AT FOXHOLM, N. DAK.			Month	October November December	February	April	June	August	Maximum Stage Minimum Stage
	Run-off	Acre Feet	8 5	0 0	0.0	-	35,8100	10,8000	0 446.1	0.0	0.0	10 Cfs	0 F		Run-off	Acre Feet		PR11, 1937				CIS CIS.
	d Feet	Меля	0.1. 0.2.	0.0	ф°	-	602.0	176.0	37- 23-	-0	0.0	Discharge 1,270 Cfs Cfs Miles,	MONTHLY DISCHARGE		Peet	Mean		A NI CELLE	אייים אייים			Discharge Discharge
1936-1936	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum	00		***************************************		0	0 60) C	0.0		MONTHE	1935-1936	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum		CHAMION BETARRIED IN A PRIL. 1937				Discharge Discharge
***************************************	Discha	Maximum	€ 7	:	1		1.270.0	61. 7				Stage 10 82 April 25. tage 0 Discharge 0 rea Sq.	16		Dischar	Maximum	The state of the s	401 Tr V Tr 20	io i wis			Hage tage
		Month	October	December	Fanuary.	March	April	May.	India	August	September	Maximum Stage Minimum Stage 0 Drainage Area	TABLE No.			Month	October November December	Johnary.	April	may. June	August	Muximum Si

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	Run-off	Acre Feet		44.			:	0	16	850	11		:	*******	7 Cfs		
	ıd Feet	Mean	0	0	C	C	c	~	,	138	0	c	0	c	Discharge 197 Cfs	O Cfs.	
1936-1937	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum	71. VI. OT. ALL I					0	0.1	0.0	0	1 1 1	-		May 19.	ischarge	
	Discha	Maximum	4.4-14-14-11		1			0	F.3	184	000	1 1 2	1		Stage 5 22	Minimum Stage 0 D	
		Month	October	November	December	Јаппату.	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Maximum	Minimum	
	Run-off	Acre Feet	0	0	0	9	0	•	1.590	1,610	4.860	3,050	4.270	325	153		
	l Freet	Mean	0	c	()	-	0	0	60 3	261	1.7 1.50	49 6	6.9	io io	tharge 356 C	Cſŝ	
1935-1936	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum	0	0	C	С	0	0	0 0	0	35 0	10	40	0	pr. 13. Disc	Discharge 00 Cfs	10,270 Sq. Miles.
	Dischai	Maximum	0	0	0	•	0	0	326	208	120	G.	****	e3	5	<u> </u>	rea 10,270 2
		Month	October	November	December	January.	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Maximum 5	Minimum Stage 0	Drainage Area a

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	1077 - 10677					1360-1361		
	Discharge in Second Feet	nd Feet	Run-off		Discharg	Discharge in Second Feet	1 Feet	Run-off
Month	Maximum Minimum	Mean	Acre Feet	Month	Maximum Minimum	Tintmum	Mean	in Acre Feet
October November Docember January Fabruary March April April June June June September	STATION ESTABLISHED IN APRIL. 1937	ISHED IN A	PRIL, 1937	October November November January February April April May June June August	STATION 19 13 118 118 1 6	ESTABLIS 3 2 1 6 0 3 NO R	ABLISHED IN 4 3 12 12 1 16 18 0 0 4 0 7 0 0 8 0.4	STATION ESTABLISHED IN APRIL, 1937 19 4 11.7 698 93 3.2 12.9 792 118 16 18 6 1.110 1 6 0.3 0.4 26 NO RECORD
Maximum Minimum S Drainage	lage trenS	Discharge Cfs Discharge Cfs q. Miles	្រីន នៃ	Maximum Minimum	Maximum Stage 2 20 May 23. Discharge 118 Cfs Minimum Stage 0 Discharge 0 Cfs	May 23. I Ischarge 0	Jischarge 1 Cfs	18 Cfs

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ATTENDATION OF THE PERSON OF T	Dischar	Discharge in Second Feet	d Feet	Run-off		Discha	Discharge in Second Feet	id Feet	Run-off
Month	Maximum Minimum	Minimum	Mean	in Acre Feet	Month	Maximum Minimum	Minimum	Mean	Acre Freet
October	4.0	1.9	3.1	109	October	22.2	ю~ Ф*	e e	387 190-11 daya
Novembor					November	-	.	2	5777 11-671
December				•	December		0.20	CHOPSE ON	
January	NO F	econd oct	NO RECORD OCT. 19th to APRIL 9th	PRIL 9th	January		2	COOR	
February					February			0	21
March					March	11		o c	100
	903.0	54	8÷13	15,180	April	æ.		9.4	9 5
May	040	55	29.9	1,840	May	L 0 ",	:3 c	# C	24.0
June	119.0	2.5	79.5	4,730	June	132	NI L	= C	000
Tulv	98.0	90	48.0	2,950	July	140	200	2.0	2111
August	0.19	62	619	3,190	August	6.0	0.0		
September	48.0	0.4	21.3	1,270	September	9.0		2.0	0.7
Maximum	Maximum Stage 9 53 Apr.	16 I		. Cfs	Maximur	Jaximum Stage 4.30 June 25.		Discharge 226 CIS	6 CIS
Minimum Stage	Stage 1.81 Sept	39.	dscharge 01	1 Cfs.	การเการ	1 Stage v	Discinarse		
Drainage	rainage AreaSq.	Sci. Miles	es						

MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF SOURIS RIVER AT BANTRY, N. DAK.	1936-1937 Discharge in Second Feet
CEE OF SOU	Run-off
THEY DISCHAI	6 ond Feet
MOM	Discharge in Second Feet
PABLE No. 20	
LABLE	

	Discharge in Second Feet Idua-ett	Month Maximum Minimum Mean Acre Feet	October STATION ESTABLISHED IN APRIL, 1937 December STATION ESTABLISHED IN APRIL, 1937 Danuary 10 0 0 27 Rarch 26.0 2.0 11.0 653 April, 50 17 18 653 Aury 86 2.8 15.2 80 July 118.0 2.0 34.8 2.140 September 5.9 NO RECORD 66	Maximum Stage 286 June 6. Discharge 118 Cfs Minimum Stage 0. Discharge 0 Cfs.
1935-1936	Discharge in Second Feet Run-off	Month Maximum Minimum Mean Acre Pect	STATION ESTABLISHED IN APRIL, 1937	Maximum Stage Discharge Gfs Minimum Stage Discharge Gfs. Drainage Area Sq. Miles

1935-1936 1940-1946 1940-1947 1950-1937 1950-1937 1950-1937 1950-1937 1950-1942 1950-1947 1950-1942 1950			TWO TATES		WOULDEST DESCRIPTION OF SOCIAL STREET, IN WHICH SHANKS IN WHICH				•	
Maximum Minimum Mean Acto Feet Discharge in Second Feet Discharge in Second Feet Maximum Minimum Mean Acto Feet October Maximum Minimum Mean Mean Acto Feet October Maximum Minimum Mean Mean Movember November November AND MAX 1st TO SEPTEMBI February AND MAX 1st TO SEPTEMBI February AND MAX 1st TO SEPTEMBI Maximum Maximum Mean Mean Maximum Mean Mean Maximum Mean Maximum Mean Mean Maximum Maximum Mean Maximum Maximum Mean Miles Miles			1935-1936					1936-1937		
Maximum Miles Acroffeet Month Maximum Miles 1.6 0.0 0.31 19 October November November 1.6 0.0 0.0 10.0 November November November 1.900 0.0 1.900 November November November 1.39.0 0.0 0.0 November November November 1.50.0 0.0 0.0 November November November 1.6 0.0 7.7 468 July November November 1.6 0.1 3.7 468 July November November		Discha	rge in Secon	d Feet	Run-off		Discha	rge in Second	l Feet	Run-off
1.6 0.0 0.31 1.9 October NO FLOW OCTOBER 1st TO APRIL November November	Month	Maximum	Mininum	Mean	Acro Feet	Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Acre Feet
November NO FLOW OCTOBER 1st TO APRIL Intuiners No FLOW OCTOBER 1st TO APRIL Intuiters NO FLOW OCTOBER 1st TO A	October	1.6	0.0	0.31	19	October				
December NO FLOW OCTOBER 1st TO APRIL Innuary AND MAX 1st TO SEPTEMBER Pebruary Pebru	November		- 4 - 19 - 1 - 19	0 0		November				
139.0 0.0 1.009 Marchary AND MAX 1st TO SEPTEMBER 1.30.0 0.0 1.30.0 Marchary 1.30.0 0.0 1.30.0 May 1.30.0 0.0 1.30.0 1.30.0 1.30.0 1.30.0 1.30.0 1.3	December	-	**********	0.0		December	NO FL	OW OCTOBE	3R 1st TO 1	PRIL 6th
139.0 0.	January		a subseque	0.0	to comprehen an	January	AND	IAY 1st TC	SEPTEM O	3ER 30th
139.0	February		al control dec	0.0	11 to 11 to 12 to	February				
139.0 0.0 32.1 1,09.9 May. 0.0 1.8 May. 0.0 0.	March			00	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	March				
0.2 0.0 0.0 + 0.8 Max 0.0	April	_	0'0	32 1	1,900	April	9.0	0	OC 1****	110
10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	May	0	00	+00	80	May.			0	
16	Tune	42.0	00	7.7	458	June		4	0	
tage 4 94 Apr. 14, Discharge 139 Cfs. Maximum Stage 0 Discharge 9 0 Cfs. Minimum Stage 0 Discharge 9 Cfs.	Val.	16	0.1	6.3	226	July	:		0	
tage 4.94 Apr. 14. Discharge 139 Cfs. Maximum Stage 1.90 Apr. 11. Discharge 9.0 Cfs. Minimum Stage 0. Discharge 9.0 Cfs. Minimum Stage 0. Discharge 9.0 Cfs. Minimum Stage 0. Discharge 9.0 Cfs.	August	4	the second second	0.0	4 144	August	3	:	0	1 1 1
	September		******	0.0	******	September			0	:
Discharge	Maximum ?	Stage 4 94 /	Apr 14. Dis	charge 139	Cfs.	Maximun	Stage 1.9	Apr. 11, L	Discharge 9	0 Cfs.
	Drainage	Area	ιn.	10	zi.			Discharge u	CIS CIS	

	Bun-off	in Acre Feet	STATION ESTABLISHED IN APRIL, 1937
	d Freet	Mean	SHED IN
1936-1937	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum	V ESTABLI
	Dischar	Maximum Minimum Mean	
		Month	October November December Junuary
	Run-off	in Acre Feet	·
	d Feet	Mean	
1935-1936	Discharge in Second Feet	Maximum Minimum Mean	
	Discha	Maximum	
	Management	Month	October November December

TABLE No. 22 MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF WINTERING RIVER (Souris Tributary) AT KARLSRUHE, N. DAK.

Run-off	Acre Feet	PRIL, 1937 161 185 132 1763 763 37 41	ſſs	
Feet	Mean	STATION ESTABLISHED IN APRIL, 1937 15.0 0 2.6 161 13.0 3.6 1.4 2.1 13.8 2.6 0.7 1.1 6.8 1.2 0.2 0.6 5.7 1.0 0.4 0.7 4.1	scharge 37 C Ofs	
Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum	7 DSTABLIS 0 13 0 1.4 1.4 0.7 0.7 0.4	une 13. Di Ischarge 0	
Dischar	Maximum Minimum		Maximum Stage 3 82 June 13. Discharge 37 Cfs Minimum Stage 0. Discharge 0 Cfs.	
	Month	October November December January February March April May June June August September	Maximum	
Run-off	Acre Feet	PRIL, 1937	wi si	
d Feet	Mean	SHED IN A	Discharge Cfs. Discharge Cfs. q. Miles	
 Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum	STATION ESTABLISHED IN APRIL, 1937	Sci	
Discha	Maximum Minimum		Maximum Stage Minimum Stage Drainage Area	
WWW.	Month	October November December January February March March May June June August	Maximum Stage Minimum Stage Drainage Area	

MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF MISSOURI RIVER AT WILLISTON, N. DAK.	1936-1937	Olsebarse in Second Freet
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DISCHARGE		Theor
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MONT	1935-193	Dischause in Cooned Doot
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TABLE No. 23	TO THE PROPERTY AND THE	

	Run-off	Acre Feet	520 500	570,400	381,500	296,200	303,000	746,500	964,400	1.110 000	9.876.000	200	1 8 3 6 U U U	47.4,000	372,000	38,300 Cfs.	ge 2,490 Cfs	
	d Feet	Mean	8.465	9,586	6.205	1.817	5 5 6 4	12,140	16.210	18 050	22.0	200	29,830	7.7.24	6,252	Discharge 88,300 Cfs.	10 Dischar	
1936-1937	Discharge in Second I	Minimum	7,400	5,810	2,490	3.420	5,000	076.5	11,300	10.600	000 20	000	11.800	4.570	4,570	10.27 June 16.		
	Dischar	Maximum	8 850	14,600	9.850	7.420	0.80	17 100	27.200	30 700	00000	0000	52,360	14,300	8,880	Stage	Stage 2.72	
		Month	October	November	Becember	Tabharv	Tehrnory	Aforton.	April	Mak	**************************************	Tuste	July	August	September	Maximum	Minimum	
	Run-off	in Acre Feet	502.300	425,800	000	008 918	202 000	200 200	200,101,1	000	000000000	000,186,2	935,200	596.800	427,500	rge 62.500 Cfs	00 Cfs	
	d Feet	Mean	8 170	7,155	2613	0.00	000	00,000	20.00	000	044.10	41.3E0	15.210	9.706	7,185	9. Dischar	ізспагве 3.8	es.
1935-1936	Discharge in Second Feet	Minlmum	01.03	001.7	1.900	00%	900	01.0	2 2 2	0000	000000	20.00	S 650	7.260	6.170	(Ice) March	ebruary. D	Sc. M
	Discha	Maximum	130	058	0150	275	-	000	00000	200	25, 700	62,500	24.800	13,700	7.020	Stage 18 10	Minimum Stage 121 February. Discharge 3800 (1.63
THE PROPERTY AND THE PR	The state of the s	Month	Clotohor	November	Describer	Table of the control of	Dohama	Test acces	Atti Cil	A.pr. 11	WILLY.	June	July	Angust	September	Maximum	2 muminim	Drainage A

MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF MISSOURI RIVER AT BISMARCK, N. DAK.	1936-1937	Discharge in Second Feet	Month Maximum Minimum Mean
OF MISSOURI I		Run-off	Acre Feet
THEY DISCHARGE	1935-1936	Discharge in Second Feet	dmum Mean
	193	Discharge	Maximum Minimum
TABLE No. 24		***************************************	Month

		10001-0001							
***************************************	Discha	Discharge in Second Feet	nd Feet	Run-off		Discha	Discharge in Second Feet	d Feet	Run-off
Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Acre Feet	Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Acre Feel
Outobou	8.7.30	7 410	7.038	488 100	October	9.400	7,250	8,304	510,600
Notional	000	100	0000	379,600	November	18,000	8,200	10,220	607,900
December	000.01	000	500	512.100	December	9,700	3,100	0,238	323,300
Townson	000 6	0087	200	340 300	January	10,500	4,100	6,027	370,600
Man Hitti ya	2 000	006	1 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	261,000	February	5.700	5,200	5,418	300,900
Vent atti y		200	2 C + C	1 349 000	352160	21 700	5.400	12,210	750.500
And	000	005	02.5.00	1 400 000	April	42,000	14,200	19,120	1,138,000
36.55	000	10,000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 271 660	Africa V	29,700	11,700	16,730	1.028,000
Tiers	200.5	10,100	007	000 507 6		94,500	23,400	48 220	2,869,000
Telle	000 00	001.01	17,010	1 0 47 000	2 1	72,200	16.200	33,260	2.045,000
J 1112	000 07	0000	900,0	000,100	Angust	15.200	5,080	0,545	586,900
Santamber	12,190	007.5	7.56.	450,100	September	7,810	4,750	6,227	370,500
Maximum	Imum Stage 16.50 N	farch 20	Discharge 117,000 Cfs	117,000 Cfs 0 Cfs	Maximum	m Stage 12.0 n Stage 190	Stage 12.65 June 18. Stage 190 December	Discharge 98,900 Cfs Discharge 3,100 Cfs	1,100 Cfs
Drainage	Area 186.4	00 Sq. Miles.	}						

	Run-off	In Acre Feet	77	20.	× = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	0.0	0	41 020	21.810		1.58 5.00	79.240	017	13,430	O Cfs.		110000000000000000000000000000000000000
	d Feet	Mean	27	~		0 0	0 0	0.670	8710	1.12 0	2 4 9 7 0	1750	1.405.0	226.0	Maximum Stage 7.85 June 15. Discharge 8,940 Cfs.	Cfs.	
1936-1937	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum	0.0	90	0.0			0 0	62.0	30.0	122.0	1310		9.4	June 15. D	Discharge 0 Cfa	
	Discha	Maximum Minimum	3.8	9	0.7			e a	2 940 0	9500	8.430.0	3 800 0	5,360 0		n Stage 7.85	1 Stage 0	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		Month	October	November	December	January	Februal y	March	April	May	Juno	July	August	September	Maximun	Minimum	
	Run-off	Acre Feet	400	129	161	چ	0	145,200	60,150	6,080	1,100	3,690	1,560		Cfs.		
	d Feet	Mean	6.5	22	3 6	0 1	0 0	2,362	1,011	886	18 G	0:9	25 3	÷.	Maximum Stage 3 0 March 10. Discharge 2.800 Cfs.	. Miles	
1935-1936	Discharge in Second Feet	Minimum		L: 3	0.1	5 Blocks		~;.	230	50	os ===	0	~	0	arch 10. Dis	discharge Cls	
	Discha	Maximum	es:		÷	1 1 1		8.620	2,660	120	is	2 t 2		£.	Stage 80 Mi	7	
		Month	October	November	December	January	February	Murch	April	May	June	July	August	September	Maximum	Drainage Area	

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DISCHARGE	
MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF CANNONBALL RIVER AT BREIGN, N. DAK.	1936-1936
BLE No. 26	

Maximum Minimum
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In addition to the data shown for the stream gaging stations in the preceding tables, three stations, which had been discontinued for some time were re-established during the latter part of August, 1937. These are as follows: Mandan (near) on the Heart River, Hazen (near) on the Knife River, and Jamestown on the James River. The records for these stations have not been completed. They do show, however, that such flow as prevailed for the remainder of August and the month of September, 1937, was the ordinary dry weather flow for those streams, varying from 0 flow to 10 cubic feet per second.

In March, 1938, a stream gaging station of major importance in Eastern North Dakota was established on the Sheyenne River at Valley City. There has been some controversy regarding the proper size of the Baldhill Dam and the regulated flow that may be realized as a result of its construction. This station will provide needed factual data for determining the proper size and probable benefits from this project. The results this year are valuable. The record shows that the total run-off at the station was approximately 12,000 acre feet with a maximum flow of 244 Cfs., and minimum flow of zero.

On March 27, 1938, two stations of importance in Western North Dakota were established near Marmarth. One of these was on the Little Beaver Creek, and the other on the Little Missouri River. These stations were put in operation by the U. S. Army Engineers to obtain factual data for their study of the Little Missouri River and its tributaries.

WATER RIGHTS

In North Dakota, as in all other western states, persons desiring to use a portion of the water flowing in the streams were required to make a water right filing with the State Engineer. The law creating the North Dakota Water Conservation Commission, which was approved March 6, 1937, made certain changes in the required procedure. Section 13 and a portion of Section 16 of this law describes present authority over surface waters and method of securing water rights. These are quoted for convenience as follows:

"Section 13. Duties of State Agencies Concerned with Intrastate Use or Disposition of Waters. It shall be the duty of every state officer, department, board, and commission heretofore or hereafter authorized by any law of this state, to take any action, perform any duties, or make any contract which concerns the use or disposition of waters, or water rights, within this state to first submit to the commission any plans, purposes and contemplated action with respect to the use or disposition of such waters, and thereupon first receive the consent and approval of the commission before making any agreement, contract, purchase, sale, or lease to carry into execution any works or projects authorized under this Act."

"Section 16. It is hereby declared that the commission shall have full control over all public water of the state now unappropriated, whether above or under the ground, to the extent necessary to fulfill the purposes of this Act.

"In acquiring the rights and administering the terms of this Act herein prescribed and established, the commission shall not be limited to the terms of the statutes of the State of North Dakota relating to water rights heretofore enacted; but, in addition thereto, may initiate a right to the waters of this state by executing a declaration in writing of the intention to store, divert, or control the unappropriated waters of a particular body, stream, or source, designating and describing in general terms such waters claimed, means of appropriation and location of use, and cause said notice to be filed in the office of the state engineer, which right shall vest in such commission on the date of the filing of such declaration. The commission shall also file in the office of the state engineer copies of its plans and specifications involved in completing all appropriations of water. * * * * * * *

In recent years there has been increased activity in the filing of water rights for irrigation and other purposes. This becomes evident from the data in the following tables which list the water rights filed with the State Engineer up to December 1, 1938. These data are grouped by drainage basins as outlined in Plate I. By comparing these data with Tables 1 to 26, the proportionate amount of the average annual flow now filed on can be determined.

MAIN STEM MISSOURI RIVER

					Useor	
					Acres	
				Water		Name of
	L	ocatio	on.	Right		Tributary,
Name or Corporation	S	Т	R	CFS	gated	Creek, or River
Thomas E. McGregor	26	149	100	3.64	131	Tobacco Gardens Creek
Haivor Rolfsrud*	32	152	96	0.10	8	Tobacco Gardens Creek
Mina Stenenjem	6	154	100	1.00	80	Little Muddy Creek
T. Rolfstad	30	155	100	0.50	25	Little Muddy Creek
Roy Lindvig	19	155	100	1.00	80	Little Muddy Creek
Lucius S. Albright	13	156	102	0.50		Cow Creek
Neis Lundell	10	155	101	0.36	28.70	Little Muddy Creek
Richard E. Ike*	18	154	101	0.44	35	Little Muddy Creek
Henry A. Martin, Fred						•
J. Wilkinson and						
Wayne S. Martin	15	153	102	3.44		Painted Woods Creek
0 8 -05					00.00	near Williston
Oscar S. Oberg	34	144	81	0.49	39.03	Painted Woods Creek near Washburn
M. G. Ward	12	139	81	2.00	155	Burnt Creek
A. W. Gussner	2	139	81	1.50	120	Burnt Creek
Logan Ward	13	139	81	1.43	114.63	Burnt Creek
Oscar H. Will & Co	34	138	80	0.31	25	Apple Creek
I. J. Reid	36	139	79	1.25	100	Apple Creek
Clara G. Tatley	9	139	79	0.50	40	Apple Creek
Harry Tatley*	ğ	138	79	0.19	15	Apple Creek
V. M. Craven*	14	139	78	0.38	30	Apple Creek
J. R. Burns	ī	147	85	9.50	762	Garrison Creek
Carl Barteison	35	Ĩŝ4	94	10.00	685	White Earth River
Frank I, J. Klebert	35	141	82	0.50	25	Square Butte Creek
Bruno Upmever*	22	154	101	0.38	30	Sand Creek
T. B. Meinhover*	- 6	133	76	0.10	ğ	Beaver Creek

* Filing made by the State Water Conservation Commission for an irrigation project operated by the individual shown.

In addition to the filings shown above, Federal Agencies have filed on extensive water rights for the creation of water fowl refuges and water use projects on Indian Reservations. The following is a list of these filings.

U. S. Biological Survey Filings

- 1. From Appert Lake Creek, a tributary of Long Creek—Missouri River—a storage right of 365 acre feet and an additional seasonal use of not to exceed 309 acre feet. (Emmons County).
- 2. From Camp Lake, Strawberry Lake, Turtle Creek, a tributary of the Missouri River, a storage of 706 acre feet and an additional seasonal use of not to exceed 648 acre feet. (McLean County).
- 3. From Canfield Lake, a tributary of the Missouri River in Burleigh County, a storage of 872 acre feet and an additional seasonal use of not to exceed 654 acre feet.
- 4. From Beaver Creek for Flickertail project in Emmons County, a storage of 141 acre feet and seasonal use of 183 acre feet.
- 5. From Florence Lake, a tributary of the Missouri River in Burleigh County, a storage of 300 acre feet and seasonal use of 300 acre feet.
- 6. From Lake George, a tributary of the Missouri River in Kidder County, a storage of 773 acre feet and seasonal use of 468 acre feet.

- 7. Half Way Project with drainage to the Missouri River in Stutsman County, a storage of 90 acre feet and a seasonal use of 90 acre feet.
- 8. Hiddenwood Project, Hiddenwood Lake, with drainage to the Missouri River, a storage of 240 acre feet and a seasonal use of 336 acre feet. (McLean-Ward).
- 9. Hutchinson Project, in Kidder County, with drainage to the Missouri River, a storage of 90 acre feet and seasonal use of 90 acre feet.
- 10. Legion Lake Project on Shell Creek, in Mountrail County, a storage of 865 acre feet and seasonal use of 1,230 acre feet.
- 11. Little Lake Project, on Long Lake and Long Lake Creek, with drainage to the Missouri River in Emmons County, a storage of 43 acrefeet and a seasonal use of 39 acrefeet.
- 12. Lost Lake Project, on Painted Woods Creek, in McLean County, a storage of 61 acre feet and seasonal use of 183 acre feet.
- 13. Lake Moraine Project, on west branch of Apple Creek in Burleigh County, a storage of 40 acre feet and a seasonal use of 30 acre feet.
- 14. Lake Nettie, Turtle Creek Drainage into the Missouri River, a storage of 2,268 acre feet and seasonal use of 1,260 acre feet.
- 15. Lake Oliver on Square Butte Creek in Oliver County a storage of 190 acre feet and seasonal use of 219 acre feet.
- 16. Shell Creek Project on Shell Creek in Mountrail County a storage of 1500 acre feet and seasonal use of 1596 acre feet.
- 17. Spring Water Project on Clear Creek, a tributary of Beaver Creek Missouri River drainage in Emmons County, storage of 64 acre feet and seasonal use of 48 acre feet.
- 18. From Sunburst Lake and Sunburst Lake Creek in Emmons County, storage of 119 acre feet and seasonal use of 99 acre feet.
- Lake Susie project on Deep Water Creek in McLean County, storage of 148 acre feet and seasonal use of 210 acre feet.
- 20. From Wildfang Project and west Branch of Apple Creek in Burieigh County, a storage of 251 acre feet and seasonal use of 207 acre feet.
- 21. From Yanktonia Creek for Yanktonia Project in McLean County a storage of 181 acre feet and seasonal use of 129 acre feet.
- 22. Lake Zahl Project on Little Muddy Creek in Williams County a storage of 3003 acre feet and seasonal use of 3,900 acre feet.
- 23. Clear Water Lake Project, Little Knife River, Mountrail County, a storage of 403 acre feet and seasonal use 432 acre feet.

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Long Lake Creek and its tributaries, together with such other watersheds as are also tributary to and empty into Long Lake, Burleigh and Kidder Counties, North Dakota.

Indian Reservation Filings'

W. O. Beyer—Fort Berthold Indian Reservation—Elbowoods, N. Dak. Beaver Creek—1,980 ft. from Public Survey Corner

Center Sec. 5; Twp. 146 N; Range 88 W.

Six Mile Creek-3,800 ft. from Public Survey Corner.

Center Sec. 17; Twp. 147 N; Range 88 W.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER BASIN

Name of Corporation	s La	catio T	n R	Water Right CFS	Use or Acres to be Irrigated	Name of Tributary, Creek, or River
Sioux Mutual Aid Corp. Frank Lassey*	14 31	151 151	104 103	12.10 0.50	920 40	Yellowstone River Charbonneau Creek

Filing made by the State Water Conservation Commission for an irrigation project operated by the individual shown.

LITTLE MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

Name or Corporation	Lo S	catio T	n R	Water Right CFS	Use or Acres to be Irrigated	Name of Tributary, Creek, or River
Gus A. Johnson*	30	149	98	0.50	40	Little Missouri River
H. P. Lundin* John Wen Dike*	11	$\frac{150}{150}$	98 98	$0.68 \\ 0.38$	55	Cherry Creek
Osmund Hamre*	10	149	99	0.38	30 30	Cherry Creek Cherry Creek
Joseph Seibold*	19	150	98	0.25	20	Cherry Creek
Geo. Gerbig*	32	137	101	0.38		Little Missouri River
Louis Signainess*	G	148	96	0.88	70	Little Missouri River

Filing made by the State Water Conservation Commission for an irrigation project operated by the individual shown.

In this basin the Federal Government has entered into an extensive land buying program. Mr. M. B. Johnson of Dickinson, North Dakota, is manager of this project and has made the following blanket water right filing for this area:

"All creeks, intermittent streams and other water sheds and their tributaries which drain any part of the project area and which empty or may empty into the Missouri, Yellowstone and Little Missouri and all their tributaries within the boundary lines of the project area, also all springs and underground waters which have heen or may be brought to the surface through wells within the project area."

The United States Biological Survey has three filings in this basin for water fowl refuges. These are as follows:

- 1. Cherry Creek Project on Cherry Creek in McKenzie County, storage 82 acre feet—seasonal use 60 acre feet.
- 2. Tobacco Gardens—Cherry Creek Project on Cherry Creek and Tobacco Gardens Creeks a storage of 190 acre feet and seasonal use of 219 acre feet. (McKenzie County).
- 3. Stewart Lake Project, Slope County, storage 802 acre feet, seasonal use 591 acre feet.

KNIFE RIVER BASIN

				*** 1	**	
	_			Water	Use or	Mariant Straight Court
Name or		cation		Right	Acres to be	Name of Tributary,
Corporation	S	T	R	CFS		Creek, or River
Northern Pac. Ry	S	139	96	1.00	Ry. Supply	Knife River
Northern Pac. Ry.	33	140	90	2.00	Ry. Supply	Knife River
Northern Pac. Ry	23	144	89	2.00	Ry. Supply	Knife River
Northern Pac. Ry	24	145	92	2.00	Ry. Supply	Knife River
Campbell Scott	G	143	95	0.70	53	Knife River
Dan Brew	12	143	96	0.30	24	Knife River
R. E. O'Neil	30	144	87	0.54	43	Knife River
Isabei S. Little	26	144	97	0,19	15	Knife River
E. A. Karges	26	144	87	0.51	41	Knife River
N. D. Power & Light						_
Company	25	144	88	0.25	Power Plant	Knife River
Mattie Belle Stephens	3 6	144	85	0.30	21	Knife River
Richards, Wilcox &						
Co	20	145	95	10.62	\$50	Knife River
John Bang	2 G	145	94	1.00	40	Knife River
Alf Olafson*	12	145	92	0.25	20	Knife River
Joseph Brew	G	143	95	0.50	37	Knife River
Paul O. Dahlke	35	141	94	2,00	160	Knife River
Fred Senerius*	20	144	8.8	0.50	40	Spring Creek
Emma L. Sampson*	34	144	96	0.32	25	Knife River
Mary B. Materna*	15	143	95	0.25	20	Knife River
Lewis Dinehart*	14	143	95	0.63	50	Knife River

Filing made by the State Water Conservation Commission for an irrigation project operated by the individual shown.

In this basin the United States Biological Survey has created the largest artificial lake in North Dakota. This was named Lake Ilo, and is located on Spring Creek, the largest tributary of Knife River near the town of Dunn Center. The following is the water right for this lake:

1. Lake Ilo Project on Spring Creek in Dunn County, a storage of 7130 acre feet and seasonal use of 3720 acre feet.

HEART RIVER BASIN

				Water	Use or	
Name or	Lo	cation	1	Right	Acres to be	Name of Tributary
Corporation	S	T	\mathbf{R}	CFS	Irrigated	Creek, or River
Northern Pac. Ry	8	139	96	2.00	Ry. Supply	Heart River
Northern Pac. Ry	7	139	94	0.50	Ry.Supply	Heart River
Northern Pac. Ry	31	139	88	2,00	Ry. Supply	Heart River
Northern Pac. Ry	11	138	86	0.50	Ry.Supply	Heart River
Emma F. McBride	13	139	97	.25	20	Heart River
Fred Finger	12	139	98	4.00	248	Heart River
Albert Weigum	15	139	97	2.00	105	Heart River
A. J. Sylvester	1	138	81	2.19	175	Heart River
Kari Kilian	28	139	81	0.12	10	Heart River
G. A. Renden	3 G	139	81	2.00	170	Heart River
C. T. Langley	2	137	92	1.00	90	Heart River
Thomas, John, Rob-						
ert & Joseph						
Fisher 4, 5	, &:9	140	9 G	4.00	320	Green River
R. W. Gilliam	27	140	95	1.25	100	Green River
Kirsch & Helbling	34	139	94	1,00	G 3	Heart River
E. L. Thorkelson*	15	139	97	0.63	50	Heart River
Adolph Sprenger*	27	135	89	0.32	25	Antelope Creek
Ed Nuss*	20	135	89	0.25	20	Antelope Creek
Theo. L. Semerad*	26	141	97	0.32	25	Green River

^{*}Filing made by the State Water Conservation Commission for an irrigation project operated by the individual shown.

It will be noted that there are no filings in this basin by the United States Biological Survey.

Incomplete-Water-needs to be determined upon completion of plans.

CANNONBALL RIVER BASIN

Name or		cation		Water Right	Use or Acres to be	Name of Tributary
Corporation	S	${f T}$	R	CFS	Irrigated	Creek, or River
Western Dakota						
Ry. Co	36	134	82	2.00	Ry. Supply	Cannonball River
Western Dakota						
Ry. Co	2	133	93	2.00	Ry.Supply	Cannonball River
Western Dakota	_					
Ry. Co	5	133	90	2.00	Ry Supply	Cannonball River
Western Dakota						
Ry. Co	14	134	86	2.00	Ry Supply	Cannonball River
Wm. H. Brown Co.	2	133	93	1.00	80	Cannonball River
Anton Bolte*	10	134	95	1.00	80	Cannonball River
Matt Meissner	3	133	93	1,00	40	Cannonball River
W. T. Krebsbach *	35	133	98	1.50	129.2	Cannonball River
Mrs. Wilheimine					_	
Hagen	35	133	98	1.50	114	Cannonball River
B. Byron Bobb	1	129	94	2.00	128	Duck Creek
Harry W. Long *	2 G	134	81	0.35	30	Cannonball River
Odessa Mutual Aid*	Š	133	90	0.45	36	Cannonball River
Hoerauf Mutual						
Aid	2	133	89	0.25	20	Cannonball River

^{*} Filing made by the State Water Conservation Commission for an irrigation project operated by the individual shown.

The following water right was filed on behalf of the Indians on the Standing Rock Reservation.

L. C. Lippert—Standing Rock Indian Reservation—Fort Yates, N. D.² Cannonball River—1.960 ft. from Public Survey Corner

N. E. Corner Sec. 31; Twp. 132 N.; Range 83 E. 4th P. M.

In this basin the United States Biological Survey has four waterfowl refuges. The water rights for these are as follows:

- 1. Charles Lake Project on Charles Lake Creek, a storage of 185 acre feet and seasonal use of 111 acre feet.
- 2. Lake Patricia Project on Lake Patricia Creek, a storage of 906 acre feet and seasonal use of 834 acre feet.
- 3. Pretty Rock Project on Pretty Rock Creek, a storage of 989 acre feet and seasonal use of 603 acre feet.
- 4. White Lake Project on tributary of Cannonball River, a storage of 760 acre feet and seasonal use of 555 acre feet.

GRAND RIVER BASIN

Only one water right has been filed within the area in North Dakota drained by the Grand River. This is as follows:

				Water	Use or	
Name or Corporation	S	locati T	on R	Right CFS	Acres to be Irrigated	Name of Tributary, Creek, or River
Levi Dodge	34	129	98	2.00	83.7	Grand River

There are no projects of United States Biological Survey in this drainage basin.

SOURIS RIVER BASIN

Name or Corporation	Lo S	catio: T	R	Water Right CFS	Use or Acres to be Irrigated	Name of Tributary, Creek, or River
Minot Sand &				TX	Jashing Sand	
Gravel Co	21	155	83	1.50	& Gravel	Souris River
		156	84	10.00	803	Souris River
L. S. Foot		156	84	3.00	241	Souris River
Graham Bros		155	77	4.10	332	Souris River
J. B. Eaton	1		85	2.00	149	Souris River
Cari J. Johnson	31	161	85	2.00	155	Souris River
W. R. Carteri	{ 31	161		۵.00	100	Soutts Itivel
	1 25	161	S 6		70	Souris River
Frank Swenson ²	25	161	86	1.00		Souris River
Andrew Olson ²	20	162	85	1.00	80	Souris River
N. P. Lindelauf ¹ 14		161	86	2.00	110	Souris River
J. C. Eaton	14	155	77	8.00	530	Souris River
John Swenson ²	3	161	86	1.00	50	Souris River
St. Teach. College	14	155	S 3	1.00	30	Souris River
Herman Hanson					fold Washing	
Oil Syndicate	29	155	82	1.00	Plant	Souris River
Rural Rehabilitation	l .					
Corporation	34	15G	84	4.00	274.1	Des Lacs River
Vern A. Soderquist*	26	163	94	0.06	5	Short Creek
T. S. Stuart*	32	164	97	0.38	30	Long Creek
Eaton Flood Irrig.	-					
Project		15G	7 G	10,000	A. Ft.3 7,000	Souris River

In this basin the United States Biological Survey has created one of the most prolific breeding grounds for waterfowl in the United States. For this reason they have extensive water right filings which are enumerated in the following:

- 1. From the Des Lacs River and its tributaries north of the town of Baden, not to exceed 65,000 acre feet per annum for use on the Des Lacs Migratory Waterfowl Refuge.
- 2. From the Souris River and its tributaries for use on the Upper Souris Migratory Waterfowl Refuge and the Lower Souris Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, an annual use from April 1st to November 1st, of 61,000 acre feet and an additional storage right from January 1st to December 1st, of 120,000 acre feet.
- 3. From Cottonwood Lake Creek, a tributary of the Wintering-Souris River, a storage right of 750 acre feet and additional seasonal use of 600 acre feet to maintain water levels on the Cottonwood Lake Creek Project in McHenry County.
- 4. From Lord's Lake, a tributary of Willow Creek-Souris River, a storage right of 5252 acre feet and additional seasonal use of 2334 acre feet to maintain water levels on Lord's Lake Project in Bottineau-Rolette Counties.

Incomplete-Water-needs to be determined upon completion of plans.

Filing made by the State Water Conservation Commission for an irrigation project operated by the individual shown.

¹See also blanket water right filing by U. S. Biological Survey on Page 24. 2 These are prior rights and were purchased with the fand by the United

States Biological Survey.

This provides for 10,000 acre feet to flood 7,000 acres in the spring of the

This provides for 10,000 acre feet to flood 7,000 acres in the spring of the year, and has priority over the U. S. Biological Survey.

- 5. From Oen Creek, a tributary of the Souris River, a storage right of 31 acre feet and an additional seasonal use of 75 acre feet to maintain water level on Oen Project in Ward County.
- 6. From Rabb Lake, a tributary of Willow Creek-Souris River, a storage of 251 acre feet and an additional seasonal use of 291 acre feet to maintain water level on Rabb Lake Project in Rolette County.
- 7. From School Section Lake and Creek, a tributary of Willow Creek-Souris River, a storage right of 2,098 acre feet and an additional use of 915 acre feet to maintain water level in School Section Lake in Rolette County.
- 8. From Willow Lake and Branch Creek, a tributary of the Willow Creek-Souris River, a storage of 7,200 acre feet and an additional seasonal use of 3,600 acre feet to maintain water level on the Willow Lake Project in Rolette County.
- 9. From Wintering River, a tributary of the Souris River, a storage right of 103 acre feet and an additional seasonal use of 258 acre feet to maintain water level on the Wintering River Project in McHenry County.

JAMES RIVER BASIN¹

Name or Corporation	Lo S	cation T	n R	Water Right CFS	Use or Acres to be Irrigated	Name of Tributary, Creek, or River
N. P. Railway Co N. P. Railway Co E. R. Anderson State Hospital* T. H. Lynch*	26 13 11 6 11	140 146 136 139 133	64 69 63 63	2.00 0.50 1.00 2.00 1.00	Ry. Suppiy Ry. Suppiy 90 157 80	James River James River James River James River James River

The United States Biological Survey has several waterfowl refuges in this area, the water rights for which consist of the following:

- 1. From the James River and its tributaries, a storage right of 16,000 acre feet and an additional seasonal use of not to exceed 10,000 acre feet to maintain water levels on the Arrowwood and Jim Lakes Migratory Waterfowi Refuge in Stutsman County.
- 2. From the James River and its tributaries, a storage right of 3,200 acre feet and an additional seasonal use of not to exceed 4,800 acre feet to maintain water level on the Dakota Lake Migratory Waterfowl Refuge in Dickey County.
- 3. From Bone Hill Creek, a tributary of the James River, a storage right of 114 acre feet and an additional seasonal use of not to exceed 114 acre feet to maintain water level on the Bone Hill Creek Migratory Waterfowl Refuge in LaMoure County.

4. From Maple River, a tributary of the James River, a storage right of 310 acre feet and an additional seasonal use of not to exceed 390 acre feet to maintain water level on the Maple River Migratory Waterfowl Refuge in Dickey County.

WILD RICE RIVER BASIN

The only filings for water rights in this basin consist of those made by the United States Biological Survey for waterfowl refuges. These are as follows:

- 1. Clouds Lake Project in Sargent County, a storage of 397 acrefeet and seasonal use of 312 acre feet.
- 2. Lake Elsie Project on Wild Rice River in Richland County, a storage of 522 acre feet and additional for seasonal use of 900 acre feet.
- 3. Lake Tewaukan on Wild Rice River in Sargent County, a storage of 7.198 acre feet and seasonal use of 4,251 acre feet.
- 4. Storm Lake Project in Sargent County, a storage of 729 acre feet and seasonal use of 516 acre feet.
- 5. Wild Rice Project in Sargent County, a storage of 80 acre feet and seasonal use of 120 acre feet.

LOWER RED RIVER BASIN

Filings for water rights in this basin also consist only of those made by the United States Biological Survey. These are listed as follows:

1. Kelley's Slough Project in Grand Forks County on Turtle Creek, a storage of 195 acre feet and seasonal use of 390 acre feet.

Goose River Sub-basin:

- 1. Lambs Lake Project on Goose River in Nelson County, a storage of 269 acre feet and additional for seasonal use of 333 acre feet.
- 2. Little Goose River Project in Grand Forks County, a storage of 138 acre feet and seasonal use of 132 acre feet.
- 3. Prairie Lake Project in Nelson County, a storage of 43 acre feet and seasonal use of 129 acre feet.

Forrest River Sub-basin:

- Ardoch Lake Project in Walsh County on Forrest River, a storage of 2,875 acre feet and seasonal use of 3,450 acre feet.
- 2. Pioneer Lake Project on Forrest River in Walsh County, a storage of 50 acre feet and seasonal use of 63 acre feet.

Park River Sub-basin:

 Billings Lake Project, on headwaters of Park River in Cavalier County, a storage of 216 acre feet and seasonal use of 216 acre feet.

¹ See also blanket water right filing by U. S. Biological Survey on Page

Filing made by the State Water Conservation Commission for an irrigation project operated by the individual or institution shown.

SHEYENNE RIVER BASIN

There are no filings in this basin by individuals for irrigation purposes. Much of the Sheyenne River Basin is in the more humid regions of North Dakota where irrigation is not so essential. Furthermore, surface run-off is very limited, and a water supply for irrigation during drouth periods is unreliable. The United States Biological Survey, however, has extensive water right filings for waterfowl refuges, which are listed as follows:

- 1. Buffalo Lake Project on Sheyenne drainage, Pierce County, storage of 3,135 and additional for seasonal use of 1,986 acre feet.
- 2. Hobart Lake Project on creek in Barnes County, a storage of 778 acre feet and additional for seasonal use of 834 acre feet.
- 3. Johnson Lake Project on Creek tributary to Sheyenne River in Eddy-Nelson-Foster Counties, a storage of 2,590 acre feet and seasonal use of 2,220 acre feet.
- 4. Pleasant Lake Project on Pleasant Lake Creek in Benson County, a storage of 1,166 acre feet and seasonal use of 1,440 acre feet.
- 5. Rose Lake Project on Sheyenne Drainage in Nelson County, a storage of 225 acre feet and additional for seasonal use of 255 acre feet.
- 6. Sheyenne Lake Project on Sheyenne River in Sheridan County, a storage of 628 acre feet and seasonal use of 534 acre feet.
- 7. Sibley Lake Project on Baldhill Creek in Griggs County, a storage of 1,300 acre feet and seasonal use of 1,461 acre feet.
- 8. Stoney Slough Project on Stoney Creek in Barnes County, a storage of 1,911 acre feet and seasonal use of 1,365 acre feet.
- 9. Tomahawk Project on Tomahawk Creek in Barnes County, a storage of 303 acre feet and additional for seasonal use of 189 acre feet.

The following was filed by the Soil Conservation Service in behalf of a 65,000 acre tract purchased by the U. S. Government lying south of the Sheyenne River in Ransom and Richland Counties.

Sheyenne River Project LD-No. 6. All Creeks, intermittent streams and other watersheds and their tributaries which drain any part of the project area and empty or may empty into the Sheyenne River within the boundary lines of the project area, also springs and other underground waters brought to the surface through wells within the boundary lines of the project area.

DEVILS LAKE BASIN

Water supplies for any purpose are rather limited in this basin. There is only one water right filing, and it was placed on record by the United States Biological Survey under date of February 21, 1935, and reads as follows:

All creeks, intermittent streams, and other watersheds and their trihutaries, which empty or may empty into North or South Rock Lake, in Towner County, North Dakota, and Mauvais Coulee, otherwise known as the Big Coulee, and all its tributaries.

From the preceding list of water rights, it will be noted that various Federal Agencies, particularly the United States Biological Survey, have filed claims to much of the surface waters of the State. This is particularly true of the Souris River Basin where facilities of the United States Biological Survey have a sufficient capacity to utilize and regulate the average annual run-off. This has resulted in the creation of one of the most prolific waterfowl propagation areas of the nation and, incidentally, has had a very beneficial effect in providing water for sewage dilution at Minot and water for the farmers along the Souris River during times when the river would otherwise have no flow.

With increasing interest in irrigation throughout Western North Dakota, water rights become of increasing value, and the proper administration of this function requires very careful thought and consideration.

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS OF STREAM BASINS

During the summer and fall of 1936, extensive investigations were made of the various drainage basins in the State. For the purposes of these studies the State was divided into five major drainage basins as follows: The Red River Basin, including all its tributaries in North Dakota; Souris and Devils Lake Basins combined; James River Basin; Main Steam of the Missouri, including its minor tributaries; and the Slope Area which includes the area in North Dakota drained by the following rivers: Yellowstone, Little Missouri, Knife, Heart, Cannonball, and Grand. The areas incorporated in these various basins are shown on Plate I.

A report on this activity is contained in the State Engineer's "Seventeenth Biennial Report," on pages 9, 10, 11, and 12. This work was undertaken by the State Planning Board in co-operation with the State Engineer under the direction of the National Resources Committee, which organization supplied technical consultants for this work. It was the wish of this committee that the reports prepared as a result of this study be revised periodically so they will represent prevailing conditions. Meetings have been held for this purpose with representatives of the various State and Federal agencies interested in this work. The State Engineer was either present or represented at these meetings which took place as follows: St. Paul, Minnesota, November, 1937, for discussion of the drainage basins of the Red River, Souris River and Devils Lake, and meetings at Aberdeen, South Dakota, and Bismarck, North Dakota, for the discussion of the area drained by the Missouri River and its tributaries in North Dakota. During the fall of 1938 meetings were again called for this purpose. At these meetings data were presented which are definitely bringing about a better understanding of our North Dakota water problems.

Red River Drainage Basin

The U. S. Army, Gorps of Engineers, have also made some intensive studies of several drainage basins in the State. A WPA grant was made available in the fall of 1936 for a study of the Red River Basin, and a report outlining a plan for this area was published in 1937. Some revisions of the plans proposed in this report have been suggested by interested persons in the State, and the report is being reviewed at this time.

Irrigation Investigations-Army Engineers

An appropriation was also made to the U. S. Army Engineers in the fall of 1936 for a study of irrigation possibilities on the Missouri River bottom lands including the Heart-Butte Dam and irrigation project on the Heart River, and the Bowman County Dam and irrigation project on

the Grand River. The data accumulated by this study has been referred to the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation for review. The Reclamation Bureau made their comments to the Army Engineers. A final report on this study will likely be made to the 1939 Congress, and be available to the public thereafter.

Missouri River Diversion

A detailed study of the Missouri River Diversion Project was also made at about the same time. Their report on this study showed an estimated cost of \$54,106,299 for the diversion of 1,000 cubic feet per second, and \$36,237,516 for diversion of 500 cubic feet per second. The capitalized benefits to be realized from this plan were given at \$7,434,590. The State took exceptions to various items in this report, and presented evidence to a Board of Review in Washington, D. C., on September 27, 1937, to substantiate their claims. All the information gathered to date is now being reviewed by a special Board of Army Engineers headed by Lt. Col. Philip B. Fleming, District Engineer of the St. Paul Office, U. S. Corps of Engineers. Col. Fleming held a public hearing in Bismarck on December 15 and 16, 1938, to permit the presentation of additional evidence. Continued insufficient flow in the streams of central and eastern North Dakota has emphasized the need for this project.

Souris River

On February 17, 1937, the Army Engineers held a meeting at Minot for the purpose of studying flood control measures along the Souris River. No report on the findings of this study has been made public to date.

In recent years extensive development has taken place in the Souris River watershed in Canada. Several dams, creating large storage reservoirs and a flood irrigation project similar to that near Towner (Eaton Project), were constructed. This has materially reduced the quantity of water which may be expected in this State, and has also materially reduced the flood hazards in the Souris River Valley.

Little Missouri River

In December, 1937, the Army Engineers held a hearing at Medora, North Dakota, to give the public an opportunity to present evidence to substantiate the need of a re-study of the Little Missouri River watershed. As a result of this hearing the former surveys of the Army Engineers were reviewed in the light of more recent developments, and a new report on this drainage basin submitted to the War Department in Washington, D. C. This report will likely be submitted to Congress during the 1939 session and be made public thereafter.

At this hearing data were submitted to substantiate the need for two large reservoirs; one on Little Beaver Creek south and west of Marmarth, and one on the Little Missouri River approximately 20 miles south of the city of Marmarth. These reservoirs would provide flood protection for the city of Marmarth, and also make possible a regulated flow in both Little Beaver Creek and the Little Missouri River. This would assure a water supply for irrigating the river bottom lands in the respective valleys. Considerable interest in irrigation was manifested by the ranchers in this valley during the past summer. It was also shown that the irrigation of these bottom lands would do a great deal to stabilize the livestock industry. Much of the land is only fit for grazing and production of winter feed is a serious problem.

Pembina and Tongue Rivers

In October, 1938, the Army Engineers held a meeting in Cavalier to give the public an opportunity to present evidence to substantiate requests for flood control projects on the Tongue and Pembina Rivers. The State Engineer prepared a brief showing the flood damages which have been recorded in various reports filed in his office. The brief also gave other important hydrological and climatic data. The Army Engineers' report on this study will likely be made public during the spring of 1939.

General-Flood Control

Efforts are being made to secure approval for the construction of projects on streams studied by the Army Engineers in the Flood Control Bill to be considered by the 1939 Congress. Efforts are also being made to have this bill include authorization for investigations by the Army Engineers on the Park, Forest, Goose, and Knife Rivers. It is a tedious task to get a project under construction through the Flood Control Act. However, the material benefits to be realized justify the persistent efforts required.

National Rivers and Harbors Congress

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress is a national organization having considerable influence in Washington and is interested in the development of the water resources of the nation. This organization meets in Washington, D. C., once a year at which time proposed projects are considered, and if approved, recommended to the Congress and the President. The State Engineer attended the meetings of this Congress during the past two years, and during 1938 served on the resolutions committee.

In submitting projects to this organization, they must be accompanied by both technical and economic data. Considerable time and

effort, therefore, is required in their preparation. The projects that have been submitted, with the recommendations received, are as follows:

No.	Name of Project:	Classification:
299-R	Red River of the North Basin, Water	
	Program, North Dakota, South Da-	ritarians i
000 T	kota, and MinnesotaMe	HICHICAS -
208-R	North Dakota Pumping Project	44
	Washburn Irrigation Project	
209-R	Bismarck Pumping Project for Irri-	**
	gation	**
214-R	Heart-Butte Pumping Project	4
217-R	Bowman Irrigation Project	.,
294-R		••
388	Fort Stevenson Flats Irrigation	"
	Project	
389	Nesson Irrigation Project	"
390	Livona Flats Irrigation Project	44
212	Broncho and Hazen-Beulah, Reservoir	
	ProjectEx	
$295-\mathbf{R}$		
297-R	Dickinson, Reservoir Project	14 67 54

In addition to the above projects which were submitted and considered in March, 1938, the following projects were formerly submitted, and are carried on the project listing of the Rivers and Harbors Congress.

No.	Name of Project:
211 213-R 215 216 221	Marmarth Flood Control Project (Little Missour: River) Gladstone Reservoir Project (Heart River) Cannonball River Project Arrowwood Lake Reservoir (James River) Cartwright Irrigation Project (Yellowstone River)

National Reciamation Association

This is another national agency interested in planning the use of the nation's water resources. As the name implies, this agency is primarily interested in the development of irrigation. It has co-operated with, and assisted State Agencies in advancing the status of irrigation projects in North Dakota.

As a member of this association, the State Engineer attended the annual conventions. The 1938 convention was held in Reno, Nevada, on October 11, 12, and 13. At this convention the State Engineer served on the Resolutions Committee. Mr. M. O. Ryan, Secretary of the

¹Meritorious. This means that the Committee believes that although the project is not sufficiently advanced in status to warrant the present endorsement, it is meritorious and open for further consideration by the Committee

^{*}Expeditious Report on Authorized Survey Requested. This means that the Committee believes the Congress should request the engineering authority to expedite the report of its investigation and survey of the project to the end that appropriate further action may be had thereon in regard to classification by the Congress.

^{*}Recommended for Survey. This means that the Committee believes that sufficient showing on behalf of the project has been made to warrant further examination in the form of an adequate survey by an appropriate agency of the Federal Government.

Greater North Dakota Association from Fargo, North Dakota, was another North Dakota representative, and is a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. J. Arthur Engen, a member of the State Water Conservation Commission, was another representative and served on the Legislative Committee.

With increasing interest in irrigation in Western North Dakota, the co-operation of this agency may be of material assistance in advancing our projects to the construction stage.

FLOODS

In a study of the hydrology of the streams of the State, floods are of major importance, not only because of the property damage resulting from these floods, but also because of the accompanying human suffering. In recent years, Congress has recognized the necessity of providing projects for flood protection.

During the past two years, floods in North Dakota have been confined to the Slope Area and the Missouri River. A record of these floods is essential so their devastating effect will not be overlooked in evaluating future flood control projects. A brief discussion of the more important areas affected during the past two years will be made a part of this report.

Missouri River

During the spring of 1938 the Missouri River reached a stage approaching that of March, 1928, which is the highest stage officially recorded. As a result, there was some loss of livestock and property damage. Its general affect, however, was considered beneficial to the valley as a whole. The extensive bottom lands along the river were flood irrigated, and sufficient moisture was stored in the ground to produce a hay or grain crop.

This flood was not due to excessive run-off; it was caused by intermittent ice jams along the stream. Following are the gauge heights at Bismarck for the days during which the flooding occurred: March 15, 9.75; March 16, 10.3; March 17, 11.30; March 18, 14.93 March 19, 20.05 at 4:30 P. M.; March 20, 19.52; March 31, 12.63. In the above it will be noted that the river reached its maximum stage at 4:30 P. M., March 19. At this time, the extensive river bottoms between Mandan and Bismarck were under water, lacking only 6 inches of going over the highway grade.

The Fort Peck Dam did not diminish the flow in the Missouri River at this time. Storage of water for flood control and navigation was commenced on March 27 which was after the flooding had occurred. Had the flow from the Missouri River above the Fort Peck Dam been retained, there would likely have been no flooding of the river valley.

Heart River

Rains of severe intensity in 1937 did some damage in the upper portions of this drainage basin. At Dickinson a small truss bridge used by the Dickinson Brick Plant, and several dams in the surrounding area were washed out. There is no record of other damage.

In the spring of 1938, the ice jams and flooding of the Missouri River bottoms also caused the ice in the Heart River to form jams at its confluence with the Missouri. This caused the flooding of portions of the City of Mandan. In common with the Missouri River, the Heart also reached its crest on March 19, and the water soon receded after the ice barrier in the Missouri River moved on down stream. No effort was made to determine the property damage as a result of this flooding, though more than 30 families temporarily had to leave their homes.

In July, 1938, however, a more serious flood occurred. This was a repetition of a similar flood in July, 1935. These floods have more serious consequences because they destroy growing crops. A more extensive investigation was made of the 1938 summer flood by the State Planning Board, which agency collected the data regarding the losses incurred.

The secretary of the County Welfare Board estimated that this flood cost governmental agencies an additional \$20,000 for increased relief needs. Other losses reported by individuals or government agencies follow: Livestock losses \$150; crop losses \$14,700; and Soil Conservation Service tree nursery \$30,000. This amounts to a total of \$64,850 and includes only the area near Mandan. A complete investigation for the entire river valley would likely disclose damages in excess of \$100,000.

In 1935, no record was made of the damages caused by the flood, or the river discharge.

The stream gauging station re-established on the Heart River near Mandan in August, 1937, has provided factual data on the 1938 flood. Preliminary calculations, from the data obtained, show that the river reached a maximum stage on July 7 of 16.9 feet, at which it had a discharge of 12,200 Cfs. Low water with no flow registers approximately 4.9 feet on the gauge.

The storm causing this flood in the Heart River was centered around Richardton and Hebron. Precipitation data recorded by the various weather bureau stations in the Heart River Basin are shown in Table 27.

TABLE No. 27 PRECIPITATION Heart River Basin — July 1 to 7

	Precipitation in Inches									
1444	-		Ju	ly						
Recording Stations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Fryburg	.53	.33	.27		.57					
Dickinson	.32	\mathbf{T}	1.39	.12	.71		****			
Richardton	.43	1.46	****	3.08	.61					
Carson	.73	.07		.37	.53		.03			
New Salem	- 48		\mathbf{T}	.35	.70		.02			

The above table indicates that the storm covered a comparatively small area, yet produced a flood discharge of 12,000 Cfs. A discharge of greater volume can, therefore, be anticipated, and means should be provided to reduce the resulting damages.

A project has been studied by local, state, and federal authorities to provide protection for the Heart River Valley. This is the so-called Heart Butte Project located about 60 miles up the Heart River Valley from its confluence with the Missouri. This project is now proposed to create a storage capacity of approximately 90,000 acre feet and irrigation development for 12,000 acres of land. This project would eliminate flood damages such as were caused by the floods of 1935 and 1938.

Knife River

Floods with serious consequences occurred in the towns of Hazen and Beulah in the Knife River Valley. These were not caused by high water in the Knife River itself, but by exceedingly high run-off in small tributaries.

Hazen Flood

At Hazen the flood was caused by run-off in Antelope Creek. This creek flows east a short distance to the north of Hazen and enters the Knife River several miles east of the town. Approximately 11/2 to 2 miles northwest from Hazen this creek has a sag in its south bank. Through this, a large volume of water sought its way to the river. In doing this it spread over an area approximately 1,000 to 1,500 feet in width. Natural obstructions to flow such as growing grain, buildings, fences, etc., offered considerable resistance to the advancing water causing it to pile up, and forming more or less of a wave. This wave proceded towards the Knife River and encountered the City of Hazen in its path. Practically every basement was completely filled with water, doing much damage to merchandise and household commodities and equipment usually stored in basements. In addition to this, considerable structural damage was done by weakening or destroying foundations of buildings. It was estimated that it would take over \$200,000 to replace the damages.

After the water had entered these various buildings, it moved on and encountered the railroad. Here culverts through the track embankment

proved of insufficient size to carry off the excess water, and a portion of the railroad embankment was washed out. While the railroad track possibly delayed the release of the flood waters, it is very doubtful whether it was responsible for the general flood condition.

Antelope Creek at this point has a tributary drainage area of approximately 100 square miles with a comparatively high run-off. This creek has, on previous occasions, caused a somewhat similar flood. A survey should be made to determine the best means of preventing recurrence of this catastrophie. From superficial examination it appears that a long dyke at the point where the creek overflowed its banks may prevent a similar flood.

Beulah

The flood conditions in Beulah were caused by the excessive flow in two comparatively short creeks. These creeks, one to the east and one to the west of the city, approach the Knife River in narrow valleys. It is a characteristic of these streams that the land just outside of the stream channel slopes downward away from the creek. Because of this, the water after overflowing the creek, flowed into the town of Beulah, and here as in Hazen, flooded practically all the basements in town. In addition to this damage, several buildings were moved off their foundations and some totally destroyed. The flood damage was estimated as great or greater than that at Hazen.

Both of the streams referred to drain 4 or 5 square miles each. The flood, therefore, was of very short duration, but its effects were disastrous.

Here, too, floods of a similar nature have previously occurred. Projects which will retard excess run-off a sufficient period of time to reduce the crest of the flood to such proportion that the creek channels will accommodate it, are necessary. Surveys for this purpose are urgently needed.

Although the precipitation in the Knife River Valley was also of cloud-burst proportions in the various local areas, no general damage in the Knife River Valley occurred. The river stage at Hazen reached a maximum of approximately 19 feet above normal low water on July 5, 1938.

Surveys for Flood Protection

In the past funds have not been available for surveys of flood hazards. Such surveys would often develop the facts that a project can be constructed which will prevent or reduce flood damages at less cost than the flood damages caused by one flood. Such a project can usually be so designed that it will also serve other purposes as well as provide flood protection.

EFFECT OF FORT PECK DAM ON MISSOURI RIVER FLOW IN NORTH DAKOTA

People in North Dakota have heard much about the Fort Peck Dam, which is being constructed by the U.S. Army Engineers. This dam is on the Missouri River above the confluence of the Yellowstone, and controls approximately 40% of the flow of the Missouri River in North Dakota.

In this State, we are primarily interested in the affect this project will have on the flow in the Missouri River within our boundaries. The influence of this year's operation is given in the following quotation from a letter written by Colonel C. L. Sturdevant, Division Engineer, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army:

"Storage of water for navigation and flood-control purposes was commenced on March 27, 1938. During April and May all of the inflow except approximately 1,000 c.f.s was stored, and during June and July nearly one-half of the total inflow was stored. During August and September most of the water stored during June and July was released for the benefit of navigation. During October releases were limited to approximately the natural inflows. During November releases exceeded inflows by an average of approximately 6,000 c.f.s.

"During April and May the releases were such as to decrease the natural flows below Fort Peck by an average of approximately 8,000 c.f.s. and to decrease stages by an average of approximately 1 foot. During the high-water period, June 1, to July 15, releases were such as to decrease the natural flows below Fort Peck by an average of approximately 17,000 c.f.s. and to decrease stages up to a maximum of approximately 1.5 feet. Following the high-water period, until about October 1, releases were such as to increase the natural flows below Fort Peck by an average of approximately 10,000 c.f.s. and to increase stages by an average of approximately 2 feet. The releases during October were such as to produce little change in the natural discharges and stages. From November 1 to date releases have been such as to increase the flows below Fort Peck by an average of approximately 6,000 c.f.s and to increase stages by an average of approximately 1 foot."

By reducing the range of variation in the stage of the river, a more stable channel will prevail. This will be of material benefit to the irrigation development along the river channel. It will also reduce the frequency of floods such as formerly prevailed during the spring.

Some farmers in the valley looked forward to these frequent floods as they assured sufficient moisture for a crop during the following year or two. These farmers will likely have to find other means to supplement the natural precipitation when the Fort Peck Dam functions properly.

STATE WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

After the establishment of the State Water Conservation Commission in March, 1937, this commission appointed the State Engineer as their chief technical advisor as provided in the law. During the past two years, therefore, the State Engineer has functioned in this capacity in addition to his other duties.

The State Water Conservation Commission made 32 water right filings for irrigation projects undertaken during its existence. Other projects were undertaken where the filings were not completed or old water rights were established. In other instances, projects were investigated and found infeasible. One major project—the Lewis and Clark—which provides for the irrigation of 5,000 acres of land, was sponsored by the commission as a WPA Project. Every one of these projects required engineering work which was done under the general direction of the State Engineer.

The Lewis and Clark Project is but a short distance from the Lower Yellowstone Irrigation Project. It consists of an extensive river bottom along the Missouri River southwest of Williston. The Lower Yellowstone Project proved of great economic value during the recent drought. This project, therefore, should be of material benefit to Northwestern North Dakota where the effects of drought have been particularly serious.

Nine irrigation projects were submitted to the PWA for grants and loans. Considerable engineering work was involved in their preparation. The following is a list of the projects submitted:

Projects for irrigation of river bottom lands by pumping from Yellowstone river:

Cartwright Irrigation Project near Cartwright, North

Yellowstone Pumping Project near Sidney, Montana

Projects for irrigation of river bottom lands by pumping from Missouri River:

Seneschal Irrigation Project near Watford City, North Dakota

Painted Woods Irrigation Project near Washburn, North Dakota

Stout Irrigation Project near Bismarck, North Dakota Kyes Irrigation Project near Hazelton, North Dakota Bismarck Irrigation Project near Bismarck, North Dakota

Lewis & Clark Irrigation Project (Intake and Pumping Station) near Williston, North Dakota

Projects to provide for a storage reservoir and facilities for urigation by gravity method:

Grand River, Bowman Irrigation Project, near Haley, North Dakota.

At the present time, no word has been received that these projects have, or will be approved.

In promoting irrigation development in Western North Dakota, it is equally important to advise people to refrain from constructing irrigation works where construction and operating costs may be prohibitive, as to promote feasible projects. This is one of the most important functions of the State Engineer's office. Development of sound irrigation projects will have a material effect in rehabilitating our people in Western North Dakota, while failures will cause additional delays in our ultimate development.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Status of Budget at the end of the Biennium, June 30, 1937

	Present Budget	Total Expenditur	es	Balance
Salary, State Engineer\$	3,840.00	\$ 3,918.40	(\$84.56 transferre from Post age and (fice Supplie	
Clerkhire, Stenographic	500.00	482.00	• •	18.00
Postage	100.00	65.44	(\$34.56 transferred to Salary)	
Office Supplies	400.00	347.39	(\$50.00 transferre to Salary)	
Furniture & Fixtures	100.00	100.00		*******
Printing	300.00	300.00		******
Miscellaneous	400.00	400.00		
Travel Expense	2,000.00	1,997.03		2.97
Field Assistants	1,200.00	1,200.00		
Missouri River Diversion	5,000.00	5,000.00		******
Total\$	13,840.00	\$ 13,810.26		\$29.74
Prior	1,073.56	1,073.56		******

Status of Budget on June 30, 1938

	Present Budget	Total Expenditures	Balance	
Saiary, State Engineer\$	4,400.00	\$ 2,199.96	\$	2,200.04
Clerkhire, Stenographic	1,920.00	980.00		940.00
Postage	100.00	*******		100.00
Office Supplies	400.00	35.47		364.53
Furniture & Fixtures	200.00	63.14		136.86
Printing	300.00	14.01		285.99
Miscellaneous	400.00	180.15		219.85
Travei Expense	2,000.00	714.90		1,285.10
Field Assistants	1,200.00	226.00		974.00
Water Conservation, Irrigation, and Hydrographic Survey	3,000.00	1.279.53		1,720.47
Total\$		\$ 5,693.16	\$	8,226.84
Prior	29.74	29.74		